

The Alexandria Gazette.

VOLUME LXV.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 11, 1864

NUMBER 86

PUBLISHED (DAILY) BY

EDGAR SNOWDEN, JR.

OFFICE—No. 104 King street, over
Sons's, (formerly French's) Book Store.

Credit of the Confederacy in Europe.

[From the Washington Correspondence of New York World.]

There is no difficulty in obtaining any quantity of goods on Southern account in any of the commercial cities of either England or France. In spite of all that has been said to the contrary, the credit of the Confederacy is good in both of those countries; and goods can be purchased as readily for Confederate bonds as for gold. This is owing partly to the fact that large cargoes of cotton are frequently received at Liverpool; but chiefly to the conviction that is universally entertained among the best-informed commercial men in both England and France, to the effect that the large amount of cotton known to be in the hands of the Confederate government will all be available to secure these bonds, and to pay off the European loans. It will be remembered that these bonds are not delivered or placed in the market until a certain amount of the cotton on which they are based, has actually arrived at Liverpool; and this fact gives them a certain degree of stability. The amount of cotton actually known to be in the possession of the Confederate government in February last was more than half a million of bales. At the present prices of cotton, one-third of this amount is sufficient to pay off and take up all the Confederate bonds now in the European money markets. This fact shows, in part, upon what the credit of the Confederate government in Europe is based.

What do the rebels do for money, in the absence of a circulating medium of any value? is a puzzling question to us here at the North, all the more so when we read of people in the South paying \$75 for a barrel of flour, \$35 for a pair of boots and other prices in proportion. But the difficulty is more imaginary than real. It is true that the rebel paper currency is depreciated to that extent that it is nearly worthless. But is also true that the rebel currency is not much used as a circulating medium when it can be avoided. The farmer or planter who wishes to buy dry goods or groceries has something which the dealer in those articles values far more than rebel currency. He has cotton, raw sugar, rice, wheat, corn, potatoes, cattle, hogs, horses, sheep, cheese, butter, and milk. Dry goods and groceries command enormous prices, but so also does every one of the commodities that I named. In order to promote mutual convenience, therefore, a well regulated system of barter or exchange has been established all over the South; and the rebel government, although they are annoyed at seeing their paper money shunned whenever practicable, have had good sense enough not only to permit the practice, but even to encourage it; and they are now reaping the good effects of that policy. Thus it is that the people supply their necessities; the dealers in blockade goods are encouraged to purchase largely of foreign goods; the planters and farmers are encouraged to bring in their cotton, to cultivate grain, to raise horses and cattle, and to make butter and cheese; and thus it is that the credit of the South is established in Europe.

Thomas J. Mehaffey, has recently purchased the house and lot on the southwest corner of Duke and Washington streets, belonging to the estate of the late Rev. J. N. Danforth, for \$5000.

COUNTY COURT—(From the Record.)—

SATURDAY.—Haight vs. Davis—on an appeal—judgment of justice affirmed against appellant for appellee's cost and the property attached ordered to be restored to appellee.

Com. vs. Jos. Padgett; same vs. G. T. Baldwin and same vs. Elisha Miller—on indictments—demurrer to indictments argued and sustained.

Com. vs. Jas. Javins—on an indictment—nolle prosequi entered.

Martha Bruin was exonerated from a tax of \$3.70, erroneously assessed.

Hewitt vs. McClure—on a forthcoming bond—motion to quash—the bond sustained.

Westel Willoughby was allowed \$40 for acting as Commonwealth's Attorney at this term of the court.

Com. vs. Steinabrook—on an indictment—the Court on a reconsideration of its judgment of the previous day confining the defendant thirty days in the county jail, commute the time to ten days imprisonment.

G. W. Hickman & Co. vs. W. H. Canoll—case atts.—continued.

Nash vs. Hunt & Ketchum—issue on a petition—jury unable to agree and case continued with leave to either party to take depositions.

Abraham Folden vs. J. H. Gheen—debt on judg.—judgment against defendant for \$875.50 and costs.

C. E. Kloeber vs. Hunt & Ketchum—on a petition—verdict in favor of C. E. Kloeber, the petitioner and judgment accordingly and for costs.

It was ordered that the Sheriff have the roof of the Court House properly repaired together with the ceiling of the court-room, the jury room properly fitted up with furniture &c., and a suitable table procured for the use of the Bar.

Hunt, Clark & Co., use of R. V. R. Ketchum vs. W. H. Gleason—case atts.—non asst.; payment and set offs and continued.

John Taylor vs. Walter Gahan and Vitzburg vs. Pflaunlacher—continued.

G. S. Miner was allowed \$5 for defending Jas. Williams, a free negro, charged with petit larceny.

Com. vs. J. B. Johnson; same vs. J. Porter; same vs. E. S. Leadbeater—on indictments; and all other causes, motions, attachments &c., were continued generally.

Barnes & Co. vs. Benuett—debt—ordered that the funds deposited in the hands of the clerk of the Court be applied towards the satisfaction of the judgment in the case.

The jurors were allowed from 50 cts. to \$4, for services rendered at this term of the Court, and

The Court adjourned till court in course.

The Federal steamer Ia Crosse was captured and burned by Confederate guerrillas at some point on the Red River, below Alexandria, on the 25th ultimo. The crew were released on parole, but the officers were retained.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe announces that on the 2d inst. a party of forty Confederates landed at the wharf at Cape Lookout, N. C., and placed the keeper and his wife under guard, after which they destroyed all the oil and exploded a keg of powder under each of the towers, but the windows being open the effect of the explosion was greatly lessened, and the damage was not so great as designed. Seventy feet of the stairway was, however, destroyed, and the lantern severely injured, so much so that it will take several days to repair it. The steamer City of Jersey arriving a few moments afterwards, the Confederates retired, supposing her to be a gunboat.

A dispatch from Cairo reports that a battle took place on Cane River, some thirty-five miles above Alexandria, on the 28th ultimo, between the Federal forces, under Generals Smith and Mower, and those of the Confederates, under General Dick Taylor. The battle is said to have lasted about three hours, and to have resulted in the defeat of the Confederates, which says the New York Express "is on the face of it so Munchausenish, as to be placed in the category of newspaper stories that need confirmation. It comes from Cairo—that prolific mint for newspaper romances."

The only matter of special interest from the Army of the Potomac is the publication of an order from headquarters, directing, in view of the early resumption of active operations, all sutlers and their employees, to leave the army by the 16th inst., and subjecting them to hard labor, and their goods to confiscation, if they are found within the lines after that date. All citizens, with a few exceptions, are forbidden to remain with the army after the 16th inst. No more furloughs and leaves of absence are to be granted except in extreme cases.

Gen. Lee's army is reported to be still constructing defensive works on the south side of the Rapidan. They are digging rifle-pits in front of the forts and other points, as well as throwing up more extensive works for field artillery. They are also repairing the railroad bridge across the Rapidan.

Two gunboats accompanied by a detachment of Federal troops, ascended the Chickahominy River, twenty-seven miles on Tuesday last.—At a distance of fifteen miles from the mouth of the Chickahominy some fifty men were landed for the purpose of scouring the country. They did not succeed, however, in penetrating far into the interior, for they found the Confederate cavalry on the alert, and were speedily obliged to re-embark on board the gunboats and return to Norfolk.

On Thursday last the Federal pickets at Germantown, a few miles distant from Memphis, were driven in by Forrest's cavalry. Considerable excitement prevailed at Memphis in consequence; but "it was not believed that Forrest had any serious intention of attacking that place."